

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)

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The Weather Today.



The forecast for the weather Bureau promises that the fair weather which prevailed yesterday will continue today in Washington, Maryland and Virginia. It will also be warmer. Winds shifting to southerly will prevail during this period.

A First-Rate Selection.

Mr. F. P. B. Sands, who was nominated yesterday by the President for the District Commissionership, is set down by some of the reporters as a "good man," but by what authority does not appear. At all events, Mr. Sands did not cavort around the country during the late campaign denouncing Democrats who failed to wholly and completely agree with him as an archbishop and commissaries, and for this reason we are inclined to believe that he looked favorably on the regular Democratic national ticket and quite likely voted for it. If he did not, he at least held to his own convictions in a rational and sensible way and allowed others the same privilege.

It is quite likely Mr. Cleveland has appointed Mr. Sands because he believes him to have been in sympathy with the handful of faithful Democrats who amounted last fall to little more than a fly-speck on the Democratic body politic. But, whatever his reasons, he has named a good man, and we shall be glad to see him confirmed. He will make a good governor—which is what a District Commissionership practically is. He is not only a man of pleasant address and fairly accessible, but of good judgment, energetic and persistent.

We should have been very well suited if Commissioner Ross had been reappointed, for the reason that he has made an excellent Commissioner and has largely assisted in giving the city a good administration of government. There is, however, force in the suggestion that he has had his full share of preferment, and in displacing him by an unexceptionable man as Mr. Sands there is room only for personal disappointment.

Getting Into Danger.

If Mr. Henry E. Davis, who has been nominated for the essentially local position of United States district attorney, becomes, as he has failed to become, a national issue, he should be defeated if there are Democratic votes enough in the Senate to confirm or defeat anybody—for the reason that he represents insubordination and rebellion. After assenting to all the preliminary proceedings of his party associates up to the nomination of a Presidential candidate, Mr. Davis should either have supported him or changed his uniform for that of the opposing forces. To pretend to stay with his party and yet endeavor to betray it; to claim the name of Democrat and yet vilify and assiduously abuse those who were upholding the party's principles and sustaining the candidates, admits of no excuse or defense. Therefore, if it becomes a question of principle or party discipline, every Democratic vote should be cast against Mr. Davis.

The only ground on which we have suggested his confirmation has been that he was not likely to do any better, as Mr. Cleveland is clearly determined not to let any man have one of the 6,000,000 Democrats who voted for Bryan. If we do not accept Mr. Davis, therefore, we are likely to get somebody worse—and in a local sense this is to be foretold, if possible.

America's Disgrace.

The government of the United States has played such a hand in bringing about alleged measures of reform offered by Spain to Cuba, and promptly and indignantly refused by the Cubans, that it really ought not to stop at this stage of the business. Being in the line of reform brokerage, it might well seize the ever-present opportunity to do a stroke or two on its own account.

These entirely respectful remarks are suggested by the fact that passengers on board of American vessels flying the Stars and Stripes, are stripped and searched in the cabins and on the decks of such vessels, in the Spanish ports of Cuba, by Spanish spies, Spanish soldiers and police officials. This outrage was recently perpetrated upon three young Cuban ladies, on the United States passenger steamer Olivette in the harbor of Havana, and it is stated to be a matter of common occurrence. The right to protection from interference on account of political matters, on vessels under our flag, was clearly defined by Mr. Blaine when Secretary of State. During his term, officers of Guatemala boarded an American steamer on which General Barrundia was a passenger, and murdered him between decks. Our minister, who had submitted to the insult was recalled, and Mr. Blaine declared that a political offender was not to be molested on board of an American vessel, whether a passenger boat or a war ship.

It is humiliating to reflect that if a thing of this kind were done just one time on a British craft of any sort, there would be an object apology the next day, and damages paid, or there would be instant war. Under the existing regime any-

body can flout the flag, insult or even murder American citizens; and the only thing we do about it is to file a mild and perfunctory inquiry, to which no attention is paid. Coincidentally, of course, we go on maintaining a costly fleet of observation and patrol to assist the Spaniards in their war on the Cuban patriots. It is all of a piece: the British capitalists hold the Spanish debt, and are unwilling that Spain should lose Cuba. The same interest owns us, and insists that we shall do the dirty work of the occasion, and not venture to resent outrages upon our own comparatively unimportant ensign or people.

The Late W. P. St. John.

Although cerebral hemorrhage is stated to have been the proximate cause of death, in the case of William Pope St. John, who died last Sunday in New York, a broken heart would no doubt come nearer describing the real basis of the conditions which led to his taking off in early middle age. There never has been a case in American history more sadly suggestive of the cruelty and fanaticism of greed and power than the record of Mr. St. John's life and persecutions for conscience sake, during the past two or three years. Although president of the Mercantile National Bank in New York city, he exercised what he presumed to be a right of manhood in opposing the gold monetary views of his fellow-bankers, and was quickly made to feel the sting of their disapproval. At a national bankers' convention to which he was a delegate, he was refused the privilege of speech, and from that time on was steadily and increasingly hounded by the exponents of the gold syndicate, up to almost the time of his death.

In 1896, Mr. St. John's advocacy of bimetalism became so open and public that he was forced to resign the presidency of his bank. After the Chicago convention he took the arduous and almost hopeless position of treasurer of the Democratic national committee. To the cause of his party he devoted time, talents and money. He is said to have contributed not less than \$40,000 to the expenses of the Bryan canvass, and probably that was nearly the extent of the financial resources at his disposal for the struggle. In January last, Mr. St. John was deprived of the three bank directorships previously held by him, and this mortification marked the beginning of physical ailments which, in the absence of mental worry and undisciplined pride, might easily have yielded to medication and rest, but when under the circumstances proved fatal within a few weeks.

There is a sad lesson in the later career and end of Mr. St. John. It teaches us that the day is past in this country when a man can profess independent views upon the science and question of finance, in opposition to the opinions and interests of the foreign syndicate which at last has won control of New York, and of the whole country. The insults and persistent persecution which he endured were, and were intended to be, pregnant object lessons to fasten this truth in the minds of the people. But in spite of the disfavor with which he was regarded by the agents of the London financial houses, who, with the Anglo-American Wall Street banking element, control American money matters, Mr. St. John will be remembered as a sterling citizen, an able and honest business man, and, above all, a patriot.

Another Chance for Mr. McKinley.

We have referred already a small piece of advice to Mr. McKinley, entirely distasteful, but also in the faint hope that if he were to act upon it his performances and those of various other persons who would be intimately concerned, might all perceptibly to the benefit of nations. We have already urged Mr. McKinley to send for Mr. Platt, and to have him stop this Lexow committee investigation of the sugar trust. If it keeps on much longer we are fearful lest the connection of the sugar trust with Mark Hanna's campaign fund of \$16,000,000 will be disclosed. That, of course, is what Mr. Platt wants. Yet we believe, and have so stated to Mr. McKinley, that Mr. Platt could easily be prevailed upon to want something else.

Now for another word of advice, this time to Mr. McKinley. The Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette was free to charge during the progress of the Hanna campaign for McKinley's nomination that money considerations, which Mr. Hanna knew all about, induced Magee and Flinn, the anti-Quay bosses of Allegheny county, to support McKinley. The proprietor of the Commercial Gazette testified that this information had been received from Mr. Richard Quay, the Senator's son, and now Quay money considerations, which Mr. Hanna knew all about, induced Magee and Flinn, the anti-Quay bosses of Allegheny county, to support McKinley. The proprietor of the Commercial Gazette testified that this information had been received from Mr. Richard Quay, the Senator's son, and now Quay money considerations, which Mr. Hanna knew all about, induced Magee and Flinn, the anti-Quay bosses of Allegheny county, to support McKinley.

Let Mr. McKinley see about this right away, then. Or if Mr. Hanna is the one, let him see to it himself, personally. No matter how busy he is, nothing is more important. He has called Messrs. Platt and Quay mere political babies, and he has done it publicly and offensively. But they are the two unquestioned bosses of the two greatest States; they have their own comfortable seats in the Senate, not to mention several Senators that they control. They realize, after somewhat variegated political careers, that it is give as well as take in politics. They know, too, that at this particular time they can be far more important to the incoming administration than it can possibly be to them.

Mr. McKinley had better see them. He had better prevent Mr. Platt from annoying the sugar trust; he had better prevent Christopher Columbus Magee and William Flinn from annoying Senator Quay. If Mr. McKinley is too busy, or if he is troubled too much with the in-

fluenza, let Hanna do this errand. He will have to make the first advances; but it will pay for him to make them.

A Word to Office-seekers.

Already the advance hosts of the Republican office-seekers have reached this town. Their presence may be observed about the streets and in the hotel lobbies. They long ago made up their minds what they wanted, and they have decided to be early on the spot in order to get it, and to get it quick. This is a free country, and every free American citizen is entitled to waste his time and otherwise to make a fool of himself as long and as often as he chooses. Perhaps a word of advice from The Times, however, may not be deemed too meddling.

It might doubtless be susceptible of mathematical proof that not one office-seeker in ten procures the object of his desire. Something he may obtain; but he is dissatisfied. He becomes disgruntled to the administration which has favored him (but which has not really favored him, of course, but worse than all this, he himself is soured, and usually rendered valueless for any of the real problems which are certain to confront him in his later life. He hangs about loafing; he begs for support loafing; he fills his position loafing. He goes out of it and is able to do little else but loaf. Persons in high places will like to him, or what is just as bad, permit him to hope.

Hope springs eternal, of course; and no warning note of ours can change this sad condition, even in a small degree. But if the average office-seeker only realized that the chance is overwhelmingly against his procuring what he wants, he might come to the inauguration for his fun, spend a little of his money, and then go home and employ himself at pulling his business out of the worst financial depression this country ever saw.

In nominating Col. George H. Weeks to be quartermaster general, the President has done what every intelligent man in the Army particularly wished him to do. The people of Washington are more than content for they recognize in Gen. Weeks' promotion the proper reward due the creator of Arlington.

If Mr. Wolcott expects the Kaiser to do anything to oblige the American people in the way of renunciation he is destined to disappointment. William wants the Danish Antilles more than he desires to please us.

Mr. Powell Clayton indulges in a blame-worthy superfluity of speech when he observes that he will accept the Mexican mission if it should be offered.

The British government mind is fertile in expedients. Yesterday a divine of that nation opened the Senate with a prayer for arbitration.

In the House on Tuesday Mr. Coffin essayed to act in that capacity for a small Presidential vote, but it was the toll that was offered instead.

The examination of the Hon. Cyril Rhodes, in connection with his share in the Jamestown road, develops a convenience of memory quite American.

Gen. Weyler has issued a decree to force the currency of Spanish paper money on a par with silver. He is almost as much a banker as he is a soldier.

The grip, from which the President-elect is suffering, has a tendency to relax that of the office-seekers.

Mr. F. P. B. Sands will be remembered as leader of the fight for the new gas company in two sessions of the Congress.

Observation of the neat and cheerful manner in which elections can be carried in the United States, in the interests of "the best elements of society," apparently has encouraged a movement in Spain to try Republican government.

It is said that exceptions only prove the rule. The hanging of one millionaire in Missouri should not unduly depress the wealthy in other States.

After all it appears that Greece has been allowed to land her corps of occupation, and it is not anticipated that Greek volunteers for Crete will be debarré from entering the island.

Has any gold Democrat been elected to the United States Senate since November 3?

"Whoever controls the volume of money of any country," said James A. Garfield, once on a time, "is absolute master of its industry and commerce."

Mr. Foraker has not yet made up the mind of the governor of Ohio.

The battleship Texas is going to Galveston; and if the battleship Texas should get lost, strayed or stolen, there are the advertising columns of The Times.

Mr. Foraker seems to be willing to have Mr. Hanna make it stiletto or broad-axes as he chooses.

Kline Pleaded Guilty. Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Harry M. Kline, former teller of the Farmers' National Bank of Lebanon, Pa., who was charged with making false entries in the bank's books and embezzling about \$10,000 of its funds, was this morning arraigned before Judge Butler in the United States district court shortly after he had been indicted. He pleaded guilty, and sentence was deferred.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker Better. New York, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, who is suffering from a nervous collapse, at her home in Fordham, is said today to be slightly better. Mrs. Booth-Tucker was compelled to give up her duties three days ago, and since has been confined to her bed. No serious consequences are feared.

The Battleship Texas at Galveston. Galveston, Tex., Feb. 16.—The battleship Texas, Commander Glass, arrived off here this morning and anchored outside the bar. A tug with the reception committee who have in charge the management of the ceremonies of presenting the silver service to the Texas has gone out to receive her.

Charged With Wife Murder. Braintree, Ont., Feb. 16.—The trial of William James Hammond on the charge of having murdered his wife, Katie T. Hammond, at Gravenhurst, Ont., on the evening of March 5, 1896, was opened here this morning, the courtroom being crowded to its utmost capacity. Hammond was pale but cheerful looking.

Season's-end Sale of Shoes.

Clearing the decks—taking every incomplete lot among our finest grades of Men's Shoes—and forgetting it's the best footwear made, in our desire to get them out before the new stock comes. Loss? yes, big! But that doesn't stand in our way! WE WANT THEM OUT!

There's a variety of styles—in a variety of makes—even some of Hanan's among 'em. Five grades altogether—that we've divided into two, and put on sale this morning at the "out" prices.

The First...

—are Patent Leather, Enamel Leather and Russia Calf, Hand-sewed Shoes, on the very nobbiest lasts that have been seen this season. They sell regularly at \$5, \$6 and \$7—high class Shoes, you see. Your pick of 'em for

\$3.50

The Second...

—are Enamel Leather, Russia Leather, Box Calf and French Calf, made on comfortable, stylish lasts—of sound and solid stock. Among them are a few pairs of Cork Sole Shoes. These sell regularly at \$4 and \$4.50. Your pick of 'em for

\$2.50

Saks and Company,

"Saks' Corner."

Capitol News and Gossip

Up to a few months ago the clummiest man in the Senate of the United States was Redford Proctor of Vermont and Fred T. Dubois of Idaho. The latter was only forty years old when he entered the foremost legislative body of the world. No two men who ever served in Congress were closer friends than Proctor and Dubois, save, perhaps, Senator Butler of Maine, and Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania.

But about Proctor and Dubois today? They are never seen together, and why? Here is the story as told to The Times last night by a Republican Senator who is still devoted to Dubois, and who is well known to the fact that the latter and apt young Idahoan, obeying the mandates of all parties in his State, repudiated the St. Louis nominees because of the insertion of a gold plank in the party platform.

"It was never announced in my life," said the Senator, "when I heard that Proctor had been engaged by Mark Hanna to go into Utah and seek the influence of the Mormon Church to defeat Senator Dubois for re-election. While all may be fair in war and love, and perhaps politics, I was astonished to see a sensible man like Proctor enter into a conspiracy to prevent the election of the man who was looked upon by his Senatorial colleagues as his closest and most intimate friend."

Proctor succeeded in doing what no other man has done in recent years—interested the Mormon leaders in the game of politics. He labored with the high dignitaries of the church for weeks to convince them that the election of any one—Democrat, Populist, or what-not—was preferable to Dubois, because the latter was the strongest and ablest silver leader in the Senate, and therefore would be a menace to McKinley and his gold administration.

Other arguments were made, such as putting a big duty on sugar so as to protect the beet sugar industry of Utah, and still others, but, then, I won't mention the details.

It is related of Proctor that while interviewing one of the Mormon apostles the latter said: "If the church throws its influence against Dubois it might result in the election of a Populist."

"Set all that right," said Senator Proctor, "anybody is preferable to Dubois. We must defeat Dubois."

"Well, I'll not probe my story about broken friendship," continued the Senator, "but I confess that Senator Proctor's course toward Dubois is inexplicable to me."

In explanation of the influence of the Mormon church in Idaho politics it need only be said that there are at least 40,000 Mormons residing in Idaho and that at least nine of the seventy members from Idaho in the House of Representatives are followers of the teachings of the late Brigham Young.

The Idaho and Utah papers are still commenting on the outcome of the Senatorial fight in Idaho. Some of these journals have even gone so far as to call upon Mr. Butler, Senator Dubois' successor, to resign on the ground first, that he voted for himself in order to secure his election, and second, because he would be out of place as a United States Senator.

Representative Berry, of Kentucky, recently met William Jennings Bryan in Texas. "Sorry you are not to be inaugurated instead of McKinley," said Mr. Berry.

"Looks like it's me any day," said Mr. Berry. "The odds are against me, but you know, what the opposition papers and orators said would happen if I was successful."

The Gulf between Speaker Reed and his colleague, Representative Boutelle, is wider today than ever before. And what is going to be the outcome? Members are now speculating on what committee assignment the irascible Boutelle will get in the Fifty-third Congress. At present he is the chairman of the Naval Committee, the most comfortable of legislative berths, but there is a doubt in the minds of most men as to whether he will connect with the same place again.

It is said that there is not even a speaking acquaintance now between Reed and Boutelle, and that is taken as an indication that the two will not again occupy a big place in the House so long as Reed is the boss of the gaffe.

This will prove to be another case of "reforming the tariff by its friends." The international conference is as much an international party as the international agreement. Whatever legislation is adopted by the Congress on this subject will be of the yellowest possible variety. It will, however, be far from easy for the Republicans to agree upon any legislation whatever.

The bill has been plainly apparent at the recent hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee, where the silver men daily tied bow-knots in the several propositions offered by the indefatigable and would-be inflexible Walker of Massachusetts.

John D. Long, who may be the new Secretary of the Navy, is a great practical joker, and is always bubbling over with good spirits when in health. A Representative who remembered him well while he was in the House, said that at one time he was at a large public dinner here. Gov. Long was on the list of speakers, and immediately following him came the well-known member Richard Gunther, of Wisconsin.

Chief Justice Beasley Dying. He Has Filled the Office for Thirty Years.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 16.—Chief Justice Mercer Beasley, of the supreme court, is thought to be dying. He has bronchial pneumonia, and has been unconscious since 8 o'clock this morning. His son, ex-Judge Chancey Beasley, and his daughters, Mrs. Justice Gunther, and Mrs. Edward T. Green, are at his bedside. Judge Beasley's health has been failing for over a year. His present illness began last Friday. He is eighty-two years of age, and has been chief justice for over thirty years. His decisions have made his name familiar to the higher courts of the land.

A Railroad Enterprise. New York, Feb. 16.—The Southwest Texas Railroad Company has organized at Austin, Tex., with \$500,000 capital. The road will be built from Benham to Eagle Pass, via Corpus Christi and Brownsville, within eighteen months and plans to build in all about 550 miles.

Accepted a Call From London. St. Louis, Feb. 16.—Rev. W. A. Foster, pastor of the First Christian Church, of this city, has accepted a call from the West London Tabernacle, of London, England. He will sail March 6.

COLONEL WEEKS PROMOTED

The President Has Named Him to Be Brigadier-General.

He Is a Brave Soldier and Served in Many Campaigns With Distinction.

Col. George H. Weeks, assistant quartermaster general, United States Army, stationed in this city, was yesterday named by President Cleveland to be brigadier general and quartermaster general.

For nearly a half century Col. Weeks served with distinction, taking an active part in the warfare on the frontier in 1859-61, and again in 1877-78, and also at the front during the late civil war between the States. Col. Weeks is a native of New Hampshire, having been born in the town of Gilead in 1834. When he was only three years of age his father, Mr. Levi Weeks, moved to Oroquieta, Me., from which State on July 1, 1853, the son was appointed a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. He graduated in June, 1857.

He was commissioned brevet lieutenant of the First artillery and remained at West Point during the two years following, awaiting orders.

He was actively engaged in the war with Mexico, and was attached to the Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Peninsula campaign. Throughout the remainder of the war he served in various capacities until 1865, when he was transferred to duty in the State of New York, as chief quartermaster of that military district.

In September, 1874, he was promoted to major and assigned to duty at Vancouver depot, Washington Territory, to supervise the transfer of troops and property consequent upon the evacuation of the military posts in Alaska. He entered active field duty again in 1877, and accompanied Gen. Howard in his expedition against the Nez Perce Indians. From that time until 1886, he was on duty as chief quartermaster at several posts in the West and on the Pacific slope.

In 1888 he was promoted to colonel, and departmental quartermaster general, and assigned to duty in New York city, where he remained until 1891, when he was ordered to San Antonio, Texas. There he remained until November 13, 1894, when he was recalled and placed in charge of the general depot, quartermaster department, in this city. Shortly after his removal to this city, he was promoted to colonel and assistant quartermaster general, and transferred to the quartermaster general's office, which position he still holds.

Col. Weeks has three children, one daughter, the wife of Dr. A. S. Pohlman, U. S. A.; Capt. George M. Weeks, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and a younger son, who is being educated at the Boston School of Technology.

Col. Weeks has only a year to serve, as he will be sixty-four years of age next February.

THE POSTAL RECEIPTS.

The Large Offices Showed a Net Decrease of \$104,413.

Postmaster General Wilson yesterday gave out a statement showing the gross postal receipts of the thirty largest postoffices for the month of January, 1897, as compared with that of the same period of 1896. The total receipts for January, 1897, were \$2,839,911, and for January, 1896, \$2,944,354, a net decrease of \$104,443.

The eight largest offices, including New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Brooklyn show decreases in receipts.

Only nine of the thirty offices show increases. They are Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Washington, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Providence, Albany, and Newark. The receipts of the Postoffice Department is considered to be a good indication of the prosperity of the times; and this statement shows a general depression of business; in fact, the decreases for January of this year have been the greatest for some years.

Miss Mather Has Recovered.

Although Miss Mather appeared Monday night and disclosed herself in good health, the fact that she was ill in Philadelphia has occasioned general doubt as to her ability to appear the balance of the week in this city. As a matter of fact, Miss Mather is quite recovered. She appeared last night, and played with full command of her resources. She will continue to appear at every performance.

WOODWARD and LOTHROP,

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Beginning this day we resume our regular business hours—8 to 6.

SPRING OPENING

of Paris, London and American Novelties in Infants' and Little Children's Outfittings, Women's Paris Linerie, Women's Silk Petticoats, Parasols and Carriage Shades. An aggregation of exclusive novelties, rare confections that can be found here only. We think this display excels that of any previous season. The materials are daintier and prettier, and the styles are as odd, quaint and unique as any ever produced.

Opening Continued Today.

Inauguration

Supplies.

Housekeeping Departments are splendidly equipped for furnishing in any quantity desired. Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Comforts, Blankets, etc., goods of genuine merit, at conspicuously low prices.

Today—500 Feather Pillows, guaranteed odorless, covered with C. A. T. ticking. Size 22x28 inches. 65c EACH.

Another 100 dozen Cotton Huck Towels, size 18x36 inches; colored borders. 5c EACH.

1,800 Muslin Sheets, made of the best heavy cloth, torn (not cut) from the piece and hemmed and handkerchief ready for use. For single beds of color. Size 1-1/2x2-1/2 yards. 35c EACH.

Also 1,500 Muslin Sheets, double bed size (2-1/2x4-1/2), extra quality muslin ready for use. 48c EACH.

2d floor.

New

Traveling Goods.

Traveling Goods Department is now showing all the new 1897 styles of Trunks, Bags and Tourists' Requisites, many of which have improvements and conveniences that will be appreciated.

Today's special sale of trunks, a traveler's samples, at 25 per cent under regular prices.

They are all one size (32-inch); canvas or leather covered; steel, brass, leather or mailable iron. To be had. A most desirable lot of Trunks at \$1.00.

A saving of at least 25 per cent. 3d floor.

Picture

Has been removed to fourth floor, and to introduce the new location we offer today Travelers' samples of one of the largest manufacturers in this country, which we have just purchased at a price that enables us to sell them at

Less than cost of manufacture.

The goods are of first quality, in perfect condition, and are, as all travelers' samples are, the pick of the stock.

Pastel Game Pictures, in white and gold and fancy oak frames; excellent subjects. EACH, \$1.69. Regular prices, \$4 and \$5.

Genuine Water Colors, landscape and marine views—neat and pretty frames. EACH, \$1.95. Regular price, \$2.98.

Artists' Proof Etchings, size 20x30, in five-inch Florence white and gold frames—choice subjects. EACH, \$1.95. Regular price, \$4.

Delit Pictures, all hand work; very dainty and pretty effects in blue pastel, with frames to match. EACH, \$1.95. Regular price, \$2.50.

"St. Cecilia" in colors, also "Magdalene" and "Madonna"—all frames and hand work. EACH, 59c. Regular price, \$1.

Corridor, 4th floor.

Woodward & Lothrop.